The New-York Times.

VOL. VII....NO. 1919 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1857. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

Rowdyism Rampant!

A Farce and a Frolic in Tompkins-Square.

Government Recovers from its Fright and Sends the Troops Home.

RIOT ON THE BROOKLYN WATER WORKS

Condition of the Poor—Devices of Benevolence, &c.

The Laborers in Tompkins-square—The Rowdies have a Good Time.

The passage of the Central Park appropriation, as something else, had the effect to reduce the number assembled yesterday at Tompkins-square. They began to gather at an early hour in the morning, but by 10 o'clock there were not over two thousand persons present, all told. More than half of these were mere lookers, prompted from their constant, by any other motive than a desire to procure either work or bread. There were large numbers of orderly, well-behaved persons, whose appearance bespoke their worthy condition and the earnestness of their motives; who had come to hear from the City Hall or from the Central Park Commissioners, what the prospect was of getting employment. But the larger portion were noisy, careless, mischievous boys, whose greatest object seemed to be to procure excitement at the expense of lazy and loafing gents who happened to attract their notice.

At 10 o'clock Mr. Ross, the German who had addressed them on several occasions, ventured to speak, but he had commenced but a little way in his remarks, when a rowdy-looking fellow, with his pockets filled with rotten eggs, hurled one from his place, and struck him in the face. Some one shouted, "Throw him in the pond!" and, assisted by several others, he was dragged at last to Avenue A, and thrown over the fence on Eighth-street. An attempt was made to enter the stage, when the keeper and his wife came to the door armed, one with a pistol, and the other with a formidable carving-knife, and kept the mob at bay. This movement of Ross made it apparent that it was a dangerous business to attempt to harangue the crowd, and there was no one found for some time possessing enough of the martyr spirit to ventilate his eloquence.

About 10 o'clock they espied a baker's boy with a fresh lot of bread passing down the street, when some of the ringleaders cried "Bread!" and ran after him. He was less than two blocks off the boy was knocked over, and his bread scattered in the street, each one seizing a loaf, and making off with it, to join the crowd.

Shortly afterwards a baker's wagon came along, and the same crowd started after it. The driver whipped up his horse, but the boys hauled out a basket of bread from the fall of the wagon, and distributed its contents.

The same prank was afterwards played upon a man named ISAAC EVERARD, who was passing the square with a basket containing 20 loaves of bread; he was stopped, overturned and his basket upset. The vagabonds used the loaves for foot balls. These outrages were condemned by the workingmen, some of whom exhibited great indignation at the waste of the very bread which was needed to keep their families from starvation.

Another person who had become obnoxious to the boys again came unlucky somersby, or a bad looking hat, was set upon, and chased from the square. He fled into the corner Grocery and made his escape by the back door, more frightened than hurt. The shop keeper put up his blinds, and closed his place until the mob had left. A German, wearing a tall white hat was next singled out for the peculiar attentions of the boys. He was rushed to and fro, up and down, sideways and crosswise, and escaped at last, thanking his stars for the deliverance.

Even the reporters, who generally are sacred in such scrapes, were at last treated with surprising indecorum. They were jostled about, jerked around, pushed hither and thither, tossed like a biscuit on the raging canal. Those of the divine profession, who indulged in fragmentary hats—broad, black felts, that men just landed take to be umbrellas or spread eagles—were particularly the objects of the crowd's unamiable zeal to do a funny thing. A gentleman from the Express, whose habiliments misled them to think he must be HORACE GREELEY, was jostled almost into a jelly—utterably squeezed, while a Tribune man, whose personal appearance is not so often flatteringly spoken of as are some of the rest of us, they mistook for JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and gave him sublimated, but unwholesome "jessie." But, after a while, the whole bevy was made the object of a joint push. Their rear was gracefully protected by one of the most retiring fellows in the crowd, who kept his associates from a too familiar contact with their persons as they retreated, in good order, from the contest.

Previous to this, a band of six German musicians were observed going up East Tenth-street, when a population ran after them. Three of the number, frightened at the hooting and howling, ran away; the others were captured and obliged to march into the middle of the fountain, now dry, and play up a few lively airs. For these they were cheered. The cry was then raised, "To the City Hall!" and the performers were forced ahead to lead the way. Not liking their company, and being badly frightened, they started to run. Two of them escaped, by hard running, up Ninth-street, the whole mob close at their heels, howling and shouting like bedlamites. The man with the big French horn attempted to elude pursuit by dodging into the basement of No. 101, which is a Female Seminary, but he was pursued and brought out again. One or two friends assisted to keep off the rabble, but they turned into the Second-avenue and stopped opposite No. 122, the residence of Mayor WOOD. Here they commanded the musicians to serenade the house, but by this time the poor man was so much out of breath he could hardly speak, much less blow; his instrument, too, was broken. He gave his name as JULIUS LEMOIN, No. 189 Reade-street. The crowd had mercy on him at last and released him.

While the boys were amusing themselves in this manner, various attempts were made to organize the crowd. MORRIS DELAHAY was elected as Chairman. Two or three persons made addresses. The first speaker said enough to prepare the way gracefully to name Mayor WOOD, for whom he proposed three cheers. He was soon followed by a working-man named GEORGE CAMPBELL, who was listened to with considerable attention.

It is a sad sight, said he, to see men who have no employment, whose families are hungry, and they no means of feeding them. But it is also a sad sight to see men deceived day after day—coming together here, and relying upon promises without meaning. The Committee which have been acting for you, has been feeling you from day to day and from week to week; and why? For the purpose of putting you off until after election; till WOOD may, upon his lying promises, be again elected; till troops are stationed in every public place to shoot you down; and other things. You can go to the devil. Put not your trust in politicians, nor yet in any man who is their tool. Trust in yourselves. What in the name of Heaven do all the promises of Mayor WOOD amount to? An appropriation of $250,000 has passed for work upon the Central Park. Not a man will be put to work there for a week to come; and how long will that last? Perhaps a week; possibly a fortnight; but in all probability, not a day longer. And now many of the 30,000 of us now in want of employment, will get work there? Perhaps a thousand. So that it is possible that one thousand of us may get two weeks' work for political capital; that will take us through the election, and then we can starve. (Cries of good!) Who is this FERNANDO WOOD in whom we are told to put our trust? He is a politician—he is a relish, following politicians. He is one of the most ambitious of men; but he is ambitious for himself; and I do not blame him. But I blame you if you are not ambitious also. It is an old and wise saying, that if a man does not care for himself nobody will care for him. Therefore, I tell you not to trust to WOOD, but to trust to yourselves. He may flatter you with promises, but he cares nothing for you nor me. He would not go to that lamp-post to do a man or us a favor, unless he could make something by it. I do not blame him for this; but I blame you that you will not favor yourselves. Who are we in the eyes of Mayor WOOD and the other politicians? A crowd of mean, insignificant, ragged, hungry dogs, who are to be bartered for our votes and kicked after the election. If we assemble upon the steps of the City Hall, he will send out his Marshal and order us away. We must not desile that holy temple of justice—a sacred place in his eyes; but in my eyes it is a den of corruptionists, a nest of thieves—where our City politicians and officers meet to rob the people of their money and divide the spoils among themselves. (Great applause.) I have told you what we are in the eyes of the Mayor; but what are we in fact? You, fellow laborers, need not depend upon any Mayor, or any politician, or any government. You are the source of wealth; you, if you but knew it, are Mayor and government, and more than all of them. You have but to demand your rights as you should, and these trembling politicians, who cheat you with cunning and feed you with promises, will not dare disobey you. If a man comes from Hungary, or a Minister returns from a foreign court, the treasury pours out its thousands for the pageant, and these thieving officers you uphold by your votes feast at your expense. But when we ask not bread for our starving wives and children, but for honest work to feed them ourselves, we can get only empty promises to secure our votes, and after election can freeze and starve without a sympathizing word. But I tell you we are stronger than these liars. We must *organize*. We must first learn our strength; we must prepare for the worst; and when we have done this, we must not beg, but demand work, and if we do not get it we can do what we please; there is no army nor Mayor that is strong enough to stand between us and bread for your families. (Cries of good and applause.) If we cannot get work peaceably, we must get bread by violence; for it is better before God and man to steal, than to lie down and starve. (Loud applause.) Then why longer march down to the City Hall? Why longer trust to Mayor or politicians? Let us at once organize. It is necessary to wait till election—it is necessary to wait till to-morrow. Let us act at once and together, for "in union there is strength."

MR. CAMPBELL moved to appoint a Committee on organization to report at 2 o'clock this afternoon, which was carried.

MR. SMITH and MR. MCGUIRE afterward came upon the ground and made some statements as to the prospects for work, which gave no satisfaction.

Deputy Superintendent CARPENTER also soon arrived upon the ground and made a speech, which was listened to and cheered at its close. He cautioned them against being led into excesses by the crowd of *rioters and designing persons who were using them to excite riot and disorder, so that they could take advantage of the disorder to plunder and rob, and then leave the laboring man to suffer the odium of their acts.* It might become necessary to take those riotous persons out from among them, and in such case he had no doubt the Police could rely on them, if necessary, to assist. He pledged them that the Police of the City would contribute their share towards relieving their wants, and in providing them labor.

During the afternoon there were but 400 or 500 persons lingering about the place.

AN AMUSING INCIDENT.

Yesterday, while the reporters were taking a survey of things in general, before the organization of any meeting, a gentleman, evidently a man well-to-do in the world, a merchant or banker, who had not succumbed to the present "crisis," appeared on the ground, for the purpose, as it seemed, of satisfying himself by actual inspection, as to the numbers and condition of the "unemployed." He walked around, and to and fro, and went hither and thither. He walked fast. He walked slow. He stopped and surveyed. He did not seem pleased, *if* the frown on his brow was any indication of his mental condition. Evidently he had reached the conclusion that the whole thing was a humbug, and that the starving would go regularly home to dinner at noon or a little after. With an expression of contempt upon his countenance, which no description could do justice to, he approached our reporter, and surveying him with ineffable disdain, accosted him.

CONTEMPTUOUS OLD GENTLEMAN.—Ain't you ashamed of yourself, to remain loafing about this square, calling yourself starving, and exciting people to riot?

REPORTER.—(*Beginning to define the Old Gentleman's position.*) Sir, I am, at this moment, a man having no employment.—(*Which was true, as the meeting had not commenced.*)

OLD GENTLEMAN.—You should have saved money. The working classes should save money. You drink rum. You ought to have money in the Savings Bank.

REPORTER.—(*gently*)—I have a small account there, but I do not want to withdraw it.

OLD GENTLEMAN.—(*rising at once to the climax of indignation*)—Money in the Savings Bank, and clamoring for bread. You are an impostor. Whoever you are, you are an impostor. I suppose I have read your speeches in the papers. I don't believe you are a workingman. You are paid by Mayor WOOD. You are one of the demagogues employed by him to incite these people to riot, or so near to it that he shall earn popularity by repressing it. (*Suddenly pausing and addressing our Reporter with much gravity,*) I will make you a fair offer. Are you a married man?

REPORTER (with a bow and a blush)—I am not.

OLD GENTLEMAN—Then, if you can bring references, I will give you six dollars a week to sweep out my store and act as porter. Don't say you are out of employment any more.

REPORTER—My work, Sir, I think, is about to commence, for here come the Committee. Permit me to present you with my card.

ASTONISHED OLD GENTLEMAN—Sir, I beg your pardon. I read your paper every day. I sincerely ask your forgiveness. There is my card. Come and dine with me next Sunday. Hour, half-past five. I am really—hum—yes I am. (*Old Gentleman hurries off, and Reporter attends to his duties.*)

In the Park.

There was no great gathering of the unemployed yesterday in the Park. About 10 o'clock stragglers began to tie themselves into knots, and discuss prospects and tobacco, chewing the latter vigorously. Half an hour later, those who had retired to rest late on the previous night, and in consequence had taken a late breakfast, came, to the number of a hundred or two, to lend the momentum of their presence to the movement, and to starve till dinner time. As the police had turned them from the City Hall steps on the preceding day, they rather avoided that locality, and preferred the wide area fronting the building, where, in groups of tens, twenties, and thirties, they discussed grievances and used toothpicks. Passing in and out among them, our reporter could not find one man whom he could believe to be hungry, much less starving. A large number were smoking cigars, and many of them kept dropping away, in couples, to smile at misfortune at the taverns on the east side of the Park.

Other people, and not a few of them, who did not profess to be starving, had sought the Park to see what was going on, and they evidently were disappointed at the slowness of proceedings. They were prepared to see a rush made upon the Banks, the Custom-House and the Sub-Treasury. Their reliance on the marines, and the military in general, was great, but they did not know what the City had to dread. They were rather disgusted with the extremely pacific aspect of affairs. They were in search of excitement and did not find it. Suddenly their expectations were aroused by the beat of a martial drum in Broadway. The unemployed in the Park changed their lounging attitudes, and seemed to prick up their ears, like the war-horse, when he hears the sound of the trumpet. Into the Park, preceded by a band, defiled a body of men, carrying the American flag, and bearing unusual accoutrements. Everybody wondered what was coming. A rush was made for the City Hall steps. Respectable people asked if the troops were withdrawn from the Custom-House, for surely the unemployed were come to demand work of the Mayor, or sack the City Hall. In a few moments the alarm was dissipated. The invading army was only that eccentric company known as the "Umbrella Guard." They passed through the Park, each man carrying an open umbrella, as he might do if the rain poured in torrents. The music was excellent, the sight was attractive, and when the last man of the company had turned out of the Park on the way to Fulton-street among the dense crowd which pursued them were most of the unemployed. The Park was nearly empty.

Shortly afterwards, the Committee of the working-men from the meeting of the previous day, at Tompkins-square, arrived at the City Hall, to request an interview with the Mayor. His Honor assured them that work would be provided for them as soon as possible. He urged them to have no more of the exciting meetings, which had annoyed the City for some days past, as such meetings tended rather to alienate the sympathies of their best friends. The Committee promised that they would do all in their power to prevent any more gatherings, and withdrew with rather elongated faces.

At 11 o'clock there were about fifteen hundred persons in the Park. Columbia Engine, No. 14, had been drawn up in front of the City Hall that a photograph might be made, and that, in the absence of any object of greater interest, occupied the attention of the *loungers* until after 12 o'clock. When the operator arrived, an opportunity was afforded the Police of showing their efficiency. They cleared a space in front from the lines of the most distant pillars of the parties to near the chains, where the operator had placed his camera. They were industrious and efficient. The operator was desirous that the space should be kept perfectly clear, so that no undesired figures should appear upon his plate. To secure this the Police ran up and down, in and across the space, within scope of his instrument, with remarkable perseverance and alacrity. They kept the space clear of all intruders, except themselves, and seemed pleased with their success, for in their anxiety to arrest the progress of others towards the field of reflection, they did not dream that they could be "taken." Those who knew magic of the conditions necessary to secure a photograph of the engine without a front and background of Metropolitan Police on a "dead run," engaged the heartiest efforts of our protestors to facilitate the work of the slow perrotype operator. Finally, they were informed that they were not "shadows," but patriotmen; and that the operator could not proceed while they continued to patrol his "beat." On receipt of that information they retired within the Hall, but even there they could not refrain from doing their duty. They had been told that any object within scope of the instrument would appear upon the plate and spoil the picture; and while burdened with that idea, one of their number discovered an apple woman *standing behind one of the pillars of the portico*. He seized her immediately and conveyed her to the interior of the Hall. She had been concealed entirely from the view of the operator by two feet of solid masonry, but she had "strong features," and the policeman evidently feared they might strike through. While the policeman was thus employed the engine was photographed, and the people were about closing up the space, when they were requested to stand as they were, and additional amusement would be furnished. A file of the policemen, who had been previously most prominent, was brought down to within blank range of the camera and formed into line. The eyes of all were pointed at them and so was the instrument. But they stood firm. Not a cheek blanched, not a lip quivered. In profound silence the slide was raised, the curtain was drawn and the policemen were taken. The photographing concluded, the hungry men retired for dinner and so did the policemen. The unemployed did not return—at least not in any noticeable numbers. In fact, with the exception of the excitement furnished by the parade of the "Umbrella Guard," and the photographing of the policemen, there was nothing to aid the unemployed to wile away the time. There were no speeches nor any violent ejaculations that attracted attention. During the entire day it was evident that they were more desirous of cracking a joke than of doing anything than would elicit a thump from a policeman's club—that they preferred fun to fighting. The arrangements of the General Superintendent during the early portion of the day, were similar to those of Tuesday, but fortunately his force was not required; and if the temper exhibited yesterday continues, it will be some time before it is needed to quell a hungry-men's riot.

United States Troops Dismissed from the Custom-House.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning, the various federal officers of the port of New-York had a consultation at the Collector's private office, relative to the retention of the United States troops in the Custom-House.

The opinion was unanimous that their presence was needed no longer, and in short that the fullest of attack and seizure upon the Government specie was not at all likely to be really attempted. An order was accordingly given to the officers in command of the troops to withdraw them from the Custom House, and return to their respective head-quarters at the Navy Yard and Governor's Island.

At 11 o'clock the troops were properly marshaled and marched out from the Custom House basement. They proceeded down Wall-street with the utmost quiet. The people in the street noticed them scarcely more than they would a target company. All who did notice them commented upon the whole thing as a stupendous farce. The poor marines and troops looked as though they had passed a hard night in their cramped-up quarters and were glad enough to get where they would be more comfortable and have something besides stale pilot-bread to eat and something softer than the hard side of a board for lodgings.

The Police.

The Police were yesterday held in reserve in their respective Wards for any emergencies that might arise calling for concerted action. They were kept at their Station-houses from an early hour in the morning till 6 o'clock in the afternoon. At 6 P. M., they were dismissed, and the regular police duties entered upon. The Deputy Superintendent says that at any time he can command 400 policemen in half an hour to any point in the City below Thirtieth-street.

Riot at Ridgewood Reservoir—Axes, Pick-axes and Shovels for Weapons.

A disturbance has been brewing for several days past among the Irish laborers employed on the Ridgewood Reservoir, (Brooklyn Water Works,) near East New-York. It seems that the contractor has recently hired a large number of men who were formerly employed at the Bergen Tunnel, known as the Fardowners. Most of the old laborers belong to another Irish faction, and they were determined to drive the new-comers away. They kept their intention to themselves until Tuesday evening, when they commenced the attack, and for a time the fight raged fiercely.

Fortunately, no one was killed, though several persons were severely injured. One man, while sitting at a table in his shanty, was struck at by another with an axe. The weapon just grazed the head of the man, and struck the table with such force as to break it to pieces. Another man had a similar escape from a pickaxe aimed at his head, while in a sitting posture. At the height of the excitement, an overseer armed himself with a brace of six-shooters, and by his firmness and threats to annihilate any person who disobeyed him, he eventually succeeded in forcing the belligerents into their shanties, where they remained the rest of the night.

Yesterday there was no disturbance during the day, but it was understood that the newcomers were to be driven off last night. The contractor, fearing a more serious disturbance, applied to the Sheriff of Kings County to send a *posse* to the place to keep the peace, but upon examination it was ascertained that the battle-ground was in Queens County. The Sheriff of that county, by request, last night repaired to the ground with a force of deputies, but up to a late hour no serious outbreak had occurred, though a portion of the laborers are boiling over for a fight.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.—The Commissioners of Emigration met on Wednesday afternoon, the President, GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair.

The agent of the Commission at Troy, forwarded a communication asking for power to assist some destitute emigrants at that place, who were reduced to a starving condition by consequence of the stoppage of trade. The Board directed their Secretary to inform the agent that it was not within their power to grant the permission for which he asked, namely, to extend to such persons pecuniary aid; it would form a precedent which could not fail to be perverted on future occasions.

The Vice-President, Captain CRANFORD, stated that he had ordered 200 tons of coal for Ward's Island, at the last contract price, namely, $4 65 per ton. The Board confirmed the contract, and adjourned until the following Wednesday.

The annexed is the usual weekly statement:

Number Emigrants arrived to Nov. 4, 1857	161,271
Number Emigrants arrived since to Nov. 11	9,073
Total	170,344
To same date in 1856	122,911

	1857.	1856.	1855.
Number of inmates in Institution.			
Ward's Island	1,850	1,333	1,151
Number of inmates in Institution.			
Marine Hospital	113	108	91
Total	1,771	1,546	1,242
Overdraft on Bank Jan. 1, '57			$6,261 75
Receipts to Nov. 4, 1857	$243,860 25		
Receipts since Nov. 11, 1857, for Com'rs alien passengers	4,000 00		248,463 25
Total			$242,329 50
Disbursements to put previous account to Nov. 4, '57			$207,897 74
Balance of Commissioners' Fund			$42,431 76
No payments on Nov. 4			

GEO. W. WHEELER, Treasurer.

Work Chances.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

All the cry is, Work or Bread, and still the residents on the line of the New Bowery have been petitioning, pleading and remonstrating of the Common Council for the last four weeks to have the cobble-stones which was made by the Croton Board about the 10th of last month, for paving the New Bowery and intersecting streets, confirmed. At present the street is without pavement and nearly impassable. G. P.

Labor Demonstrations Elsewhere.

The unemployed workingmen of Philadelphia held another meeting at Spring Garden on Tuesday afternoon, to consider their grievances. Two thousand persons were present. WILLIAM CAFFEY presided. A Committee was appointed to confer with the City Councils.

The Workingmen's Relief Committee at Newark, have held meetings and had conferences with employers and manufacturers. They have invited deputations from every shop, factory and trade within the city limits, to meet and report on the prospects and probable amount of certain employment throughout the winter, as the best means of learning whether there may be some possibility of keeping the hands at work, however limited may be the employment.

The police of Newark, numbering sixteen men and the four officers, held a meeting and subscribed funds to purchase 25 barrels of flour which they propose to distribute for the benefit of the destitute. A proposed parade of the force has been abandoned, the men preferring to contribute what it would cost to the poor.

At Trenton, on Monday evening, the unemployed held a meeting at the City Hall, and adopted a series of recommendations to the Common Council. Ward Committees were appointed to ascertain the names and wants of persons out of employment in the city. All acts of violence were discountenanced. Dr. BENSON offered a resolution, which was adopted unanimously:

That the Common Council be requested to cause to be purchased, either by making a loan, or on the credit of the city, provisions and fuel; and that the appropriate city officers supply, from time to time, the destitute of our city as their wants may require, and that if any of the destitute request it, accounts be opened with them and the articles charged, to be paid for when they become able.

Movements for the relief of the unemployed have been set on foot in Providence. The Mayor of the city, on Saturday, addressed a communication to the Common Council, calling their attention to the wants of the workingmen, and suggesting the time a proper one to begin work on a new City Hall.

EFFECTS OF HARD TIMES.

Marriages are less numerous in Boston. The *Post* says: "The records of the City Registrar begin to show the effects in the decrease of *applications* for certificates of intentions of marriage. In the month of October last the deficiency, as compared with the same month in 1856, was between fifty and sixty; and during the ten months of 1857, the decrease, as compared with 1856, is between one hundred and fifty and two hundred."

The Boston *Traveller* says:

"Our merchants and exporters are doing but little, and it is almost a every night to them to see one of their ships arrive. Her cargo cannot be sold except at the most ruinous rates, if sold for cash, and they do not care to sell on credit. The voyages and most disastrously, if sold in either way, as the goods were purchased, in most cases, at the inflated prices abroad. Some most unfortunate voyages have lately terminated, from the East Indies, with assorted cargoes, and from the West Indies, with sugar and molasses. The jobbing trade was probably the dullest last month known for a generation in this city, the sales in many cases being about one-third of last October. Many houses are curtailing their expenses, discharging clerks, and retrenching in every way to meet the dullest Winter and Spring known for many years."

The *Traveller* also learns that there has been a great falling off in the freight receipts on the Boston and Maine Railroad, owing to the depression of manufactures. Several employees have been discharged from the road, and the wages of a portion of those remaining have been reduced since the first of the month. Several hands have also been discharged from the P. S. and P. Railroad.

THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.—The Fourth Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Third-avenue Railroad was held at the office of the Company, in Sixty-first-street, on Wednesday afternoon.

THURLOW WEED, Esq. presided as Chairman, and HENRY S. BUDDS officiated as Secretary.

The President, Mr. WM. A. DARLING, submitted the annual report, of which we present an abstract.

The business of the year ending Oct. 31, 1857, has been as follows:

Receipts from Passengers		$405,278 09
Receipts from other sources, such as horses, manure, interest, old car wheels, &c., &c		13,750 85
Gross receipts		$419,029 90
Out of which has been paid:		
Cost of operating the Road	$303,002 03	
Dividends	93,600 00	
Real estate	66,672 64	
Assessments and Taxes	3,305 42	
Interest on Bonds	1,440 00	
Sewer expenses	2,450 00	
Six new Cars	4,650 00	
Harlem Ties	1,600 00	
Suffolk Bank balance	3,756 93	$445,275 06
Balance on hand Nov. 1, 1857		$24,283 03
The funded debt is	$50,000 00	
Mortgage on real estate	26,000 00	
Outstanding obligations for payments on real estate maturing within next 90 days	20,500 00	$90,507 00

There has been paid out since November, 1855, on account of real estate, the sum of $92,931 12, in the following specified amounts:

Purchase money on lot on Third-avenue and Sixty-sixth-street	$15,662 70
Carpenters	26,500 00
Masons	20,019 00
Excavating and labor in Sixty-sixth-street	4,868 49
Castings and rails	7,035 66
Labor paid on pay-roll	2,780 00
Interest on mortgage	1,976 96
Painting	1,200 00
Architects	850 00
Mortgage paid off on lot Third-avenue	750 00
Plumbing for stables	600 00
Assessment for Central Park	542 19
Commissions per purchase lots	400 00
Sundries	440 28
Belgian blocks	344 00
Surveying	305 00
Assessment grading Sixty-sixth-street	300 00
Law expenses searching title	291 75
Interest on purchase money	153 90
Taxes, 1856	145 60
Lumber	106 28
Examining plans	10 00
Harlem lot purchase money	1,050 00
Harlem station building	314 25
Flagging at Harlem	40 42
Law expenses searching title of Harlem lot	44 30
Total	$92,931 12

The following gentlemen were elected Directors and Inspectors for the ensuing year:

For Directors—William A. Darling, William Remsen, Henry R. Remsen, Henry Hart, Samuel Jaudon, William H. Webb, George G. Walters, Clarkson N. Potter, Wilson G. Hunt, Maltby G. Lane, Peter McMartin, John B. Hobby, William J. Valentine.

For Inspectors—Richard Williamson, John L. Everitt, Richard S. Gray.

It was stated after the meeting broke up that upwards of eight millions of passengers had passed over the line during the last year. The proceedings were quite unanimous. No dinner speeches were delivered.

CAMPHENE EXPLOSION.—A large camphene lamp, suspended in the news depôt of Mr. JOSEPH CAMPBELL, at No. 89 Division-street, exploded last evening, entirely blowing out the front window of the store, and causing the almost total destruction of the stock. Mrs. CAMPBELL, who was in attendance at the time, was very severely burned.

Mr. Hotchkiss, of Chestertown, Warren County committed suicide at that place, a few days since, by cutting his throat. Cause, grief at the death of his wife.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—No. 48 Wall-st., and 192 Broadway.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

COMONFORT DICTATOR.

Martial Law Proclaimed in Cuernavaca.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The steamship *Tennessee* has arrived from Vera Cruz 7th inst., with advices from the City of Mexico to the 4th by the mail, and the 6th by telegraph.

The Tennessee brings over half a million in specie, and highly important intelligence.

On the 4th instant the political guarantees of the new Constitution were suspended, and President COMONFORT was clothed with dictatorial power.

Martial law had been proclaimed in the district of Cuernavaca, in consequence of serious difficulties between that Spanish and Mexican citizens.

General ALVAREZ was still successful against the rebels in the South.

Later advices from Yucatan state that Campeachy had surrendered to the Government troops. The revolution in the province had however taken new life, and, indeed, the whole people were in arms.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Expenses of the Government—Retrenchment and Reform.

Additional Work at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Extraordinary Proceedings Before one of the Naval Courts—Reply of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to Brigham Young, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 10, 1857.

The President, in pursuing the policy of rigid retrenchment in every department of the Government expenditures, expects to keep the estimates of appropriations for next year's expenses (to be submitted to Congress at its meeting) within *forty* millions of dollars, against *eighty-five* millions appropriated last year. It is not probable that the appropriations will be permitted to exceed forty-five millions, under any circumstances. The corrupt lobbyists and land-stealers, accordingly, will find poor encouragement next Winter, and Congress will have more than usual opportunity to attend to legitimate private as well as public business, presented to it under legitimate and honest auspices.

I learn that it is proposed to withdraw our naval force altogether from Panama Bay within two or three months. Officers of the Navy complain bitterly of the insalubrity of the climate, and the sickness of the station. These certainly must be greatly exaggerated, for there is no reason why the Bay of Panama should not be quite as healthy as the average of foreign naval stations. I speak from some personal experience, having visited the Isthmus on several occasions, and spent some time there. The real difficulty is the shocking dullness of the place. Valparaiso, with the neighboring capital of Peru, or San Francisco, with its gayeties and society, are far more attractive localities—but the services of officers are far less needed there.

Nowhere, probably, is the constant presence of a Naval force more necessary than at Panama, and if it is withdrawn there will be great danger of violent outbreaks ashore, either in the shape of direct assaults upon American travelers, such as occurred in April, 1856—or in that of disturbances originating in the bitter feuds existing between different classes of the native population, and, by easy gradation, resulting in murderous onslaught upon the lives of all Americans who may be there. If the advice of our experienced and able Consul at Panama is listened to, Secretary TOUCEY assuredly will never permit American life and property there to be left at the mercy and caprice of the turbulent spirits of that quarter, for a single day. Such a course would be especially hazardous in view of the fact that the outrages of April, 1856, have been settled by the negotiation of a Treaty, without the shadow of an effort even to punish the ringleaders in that scene of massacre and pillage.

Since the conclusion of the Treaty, Gen. CASS has addressed an official letter to the Minister of New-Granada, assuring him that the least future attempt of her citizens to outrage citizens of the United States crossing her territory, will be visited with instant and severe retribution. So far, very well; but the friends of the sufferers will naturally feel that prevention is better than punishment.

There is not the least evidence yet that the New-Granadian authorities intend to redeem their promise to punish the murderers and robbers, at whose hands our countrymen and countrywomen suffered so much. On the contrary, their ringleaders still hold positions of honor and trust under the Government.

The more the new Treaty is considered, the less satisfactory it appears, and the less probability is there of its ratification by the Senate,—for if is now evident that instead of securing a prompt and just settlement of the claims of our citizens for indemnity, it in reality puts off their payment to an indefinite future—certainly for a longer time than the claimants can reasonably hope to live. I hear of several very influential Senators who are determined to oppose the ratification by every proper means.

A private letter, sent "at a venture," by the hands of a wild Indian on the Plains, has been received by the family of Lieut. BEALE, the Superintendent of the California Wagon Road expedition from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River. At its date the party had reached the Colorado, the Western terminus of their route. All were well, and the party had not even lost a single animal. The camels were thoroughly tested in this expedition, and to their employment, doubtless, is to be ascribed much of its success.

Lieut. BEALE states that he will probably not be heard from again for three months. It is supposed that his intention is to retrace his steps to Fort Defiance, to reexamine his work, and remedy any defects, and then return to the Colorado, and thence to California, where his party will disband.

Miss JULIANA MAY gives us a concert on Thursday evening, and the ever-welcome STRAKOSCH brings us Madame FERRUCCIO on Tuesday next. Washington is quite music-starved at present, and these artists may expect overflowing houses. The President has promised to attend Miss MAY's *début* in her native city.

S.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

In response to the application of Hon. DANIEL E. SICKLES for additional work at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, Secretary TOUCEY states that nothing can be done with the *Sabine* this winter, but that the sloop-of-war *St. Louis* will be completely overhauled and repaired there on her arrival home.

In one of the Naval Courts to-day, in the case of CHASE BARNEY, the Judge-Advocate propounded a question to a witness for the Government with respect to the domestic relations between the defendant and his wife. The counsel for the defence protested that he had not come into Court to have his domestic affairs investigated. The Court insisted on the question, when the defendant's counsel, a son of Governor WISE, collected his papers and left, saying that his client, as a man of honor, could not be a party to bringing his wife's name before the Naval tribunal for discussion, and that if the Court chose to pursue that investigation, it should be ex parte. The Court closed its doors for a secret deliberation, and decided to refer all the propriety of the question for the Presidency's decision. The Secretary cannot be communicated with before Saturday.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

General DENVER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to-day wrote a letter to BRIGHAM YOUNG in reply to his communication of the 12th of September, acknowledging him a sharp rebuke for the improper manner of his manifestation of the Indians' disaffectionary in Utah. He tells BRIGHAM YOUNG that he has misapplied the appropriations for him by more than $30,000, and that he has no reason to complain of his dealings being paid. Gen. D. adds: "So far from cultivating amicable relations, you have studiously endeavored to improve upon the minds of the Indians that the Mormons are their friends, and the Government and people of the States their enemies. The right to withhold annuities from hostile Indians, even women, Denver knows no statute why it should not even be applied to YOUNG. In reply to YOUNG'S statement that the presence of troops, General D. says if Mr. S. (YOUNG'S) intention to preserve the peace the troops will not interfere with him. He concludes by saying that the Government has no alternative but to crush the rebellion, and that for that purpose all the powers of the Government are placed under the command. He then tells BRIGHAM YOUNG that although for double salary is applied here, but that it is ascertained that his expenditures were properly made he will be paid, should Congress make an appropriation for that purpose.

[A number of white men having voluntarily joined on the Cherokee Liberal premium, and refused efforts to remove them, applied to the Government to effect them by force.

Wm. L. ROSS, of New-York, resigned to-day his duties as keeper of the rolls of the Indian Department.

IMPORTANT FROM THE PLAINS.

Progress of the Utah Expedition—Winter Encampment Trains Burnt by the Mormons.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

Advices from Fort Laramie to Oct. 27, state that Colonel CROSS commanded the Second Dragoons, were four miles this side the fort, and had encountered a severe storm five days previously.

Colonel JOHNSTON, when last heard from, was 100 miles beyond Laramie. The snow was seven inches deep 100 miles this side, where an express had met him. Owing to the slim supply of corn and the scarcity of grass, the teams and dragoon horses were falling rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains, consisting of seventy-five wagons, near Green River, ninety miles behind Col. ALEXANDER'S command, which constituted the vanguard of the Army.

It was rumored that the Fifth and Tenth Regiments of Infantry and the Batteries of ANDERSON would take possession of a Mormon village on Bear River, for Winter quarters.

The Weather.

DAMAGE TO THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TRACK—DELAY OF TRAINS, &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

The rain-storm west of this place has proved very destructive. Several culverts on the Central Railroad are broken. The bridge over the Genesee, at Rochester, was for a long time considered to be in danger. All trains for the West have been delayed. One freight train broke through a culvert at Woodport, and six cars, loaded with grain, were precipitated into a ditch. No person was injured. The rain is spoken of as the heaviest known for years. The Canal breaks overflowed the road, and no trains have went West. The latest information says that repairs are satisfied that the old road between Syracuse and Rochester will be passable to-night; and, if so, a train will leave here at 6 o'clock P. M.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11—P. M.

We have nothing new from the West in regard to the freshet. The Central Road is still obstructed, and no trains are going out.

THE FRESHET IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 10.

The track immediately adjoining the Tonawanda bridge has been washed away for about three hundred of rails, and the water is so high in the street as to render the bridge impassable for the latter. The water is now subsiding, however, and, as no part of the bridge has been carried away, it is expected in a very short time to be all right for the passage of the trains. We learn that a portion of the track, near Corning, has been washed away, but we have not yet received the particulars.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WATERFORD, N. Y.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 11.

A destructive fire occurred at Waterford, Saratoga County, at 4 o'clock this morning. The extensive flouring mill of Messrs. MEARS, EMOT & CO. together with the storehouse attached, and its contents, were entirely destroyed. Ten thousand bushels of Wheat and four hundred barrels of Flour were in the storehouse. The fire is supposed to have originated in the friction of the machinery. The loss amounts to about $35,000. The insurance is $10,000 on the stock, and $6,000 on the building.

FIRE AT BOSTON.

BOSTON, Wednesday, November 11.

About 3 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in No. 12 Tremont-row, and extended to Nos. 11 and 13. P. A. JONES & Co., are heav

BADEN BADEN.

Gay Days—Fashionable Residence—Gambling Saloons—Description of the Place.

Baden Baden, Thursday, Aug. 27, 1857.

From our Correspondent.

Baden Baden is essentially the Saratoga of Europe. It is even still at water the pastime of the season. Its waters are the same as they were during the last of the Roman rule, and the ruins of the Castle of Baden, on the hill above the town, are the first objects that meet the eye on the approach to it. The Romans built the castle, and the Romans built the baths, and the Romans built the roads that lead to the place. The Romans, too, were the first to discover the medicinal properties of the waters, and the Romans were the first to make Baden Baden a fashionable resort. Its history, therefore, antedates the earliest days of the Christian era, and it is one of the few places on the Continent which have not been destroyed by the ravages of war. Its castle has been battered by cannon balls, and its streets have been filled with the dead and dying, but the town itself has escaped unscathed, and it is to-day the same that it was when Julius Cæsar and his legions first visited it.

Baden Baden is situated in a valley of the Black Forest, as the Germans call the dense pine forests that cover the mountains which surround it. The valley is a narrow one, and the town is built on the sides of the hills that rise abruptly from the banks of the little river Oos, which runs through the center of the town. The hills are from 1,000 to 1,500 feet high, and they are covered with pine trees to their very tops. The Oos is a rapid stream, and it comes tumbling down from the mountains in a succession of cascades, which are very beautiful to look upon. The valley is about two miles long, and the town is built for about one mile of this distance. The houses are mostly of stone, and they are from three to five stories high. They are built in the old German style, and the streets are narrow and crooked. The sidewalks are very narrow, and in many places they are entirely wanting. The streets are paved with small stones, and they are always filthy. The town is lighted with gas, and it has a fine system of water works, which supplies the houses with water from the mountains. The water is brought down in pipes, and it is distributed to the houses in the same manner as gas. The water is very pure, and it is said to be very healthful. It is certainly very palatable, and I have drunk a great deal of it since I have been here.

The population of Baden Baden is about 10,000, but during the season it is increased to 20,000 by the influx of strangers. The latter are from all parts of the world, and they are of all nations, colors, and languages. They are here for pleasure, for health, and for business. Some are here to drink the waters, some to bathe in them, some to play at the gambling tables, and some to look on at the games. Some are here to make love, some to make money, and some to make acquaintances. Some are here to spend money, and some to get it. Some are here to lose their reputations, and some to gain them. Some are here to get married, and some to get divorced. Some are here to get rid of their wives, and some to get rid of their husbands. Some are here to get rid of their children, and some to get rid of their parents. Some are here to get rid of their money, and some to get rid of their debts. Some are here to get rid of their consciences, and some to get rid of their characters. Some are here to get rid of their time, and some to get rid of themselves. Some are here to get rid of their lives, and some to get rid of their souls. Some are here to get rid of their sins, and some to get rid of their virtues. Some are here to get rid of their diseases, and some to get rid of their doctors. Some are here to get rid of their friends, and some to get rid of their enemies. Some are here to get rid of their hopes, and some to get rid of their fears. Some are here to get rid of their ennui, and some to get rid of their energies. Some are here to get rid of their pleasures, and some to get rid of their pains. Some are here to get rid of their pockets, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents, and some to get rid of their pockets' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents' contents. Some are here to get rid of their pockets' contents

The Metropolitan.

We are in the constant receipt of communications suggesting the names of available candidates for the Mayoralty against Mayor Wood. We must decline their publication, not because we do not think well enough of Mayor Wood, but still less because the names suggested are not worthy of respectful consideration. But we must decline to be counted in the premises.

Thus far everything promises union of feeling and of action upon this subject. No personal preferences or partisan purposes have been allowed to divert the public mind from the main object,—the election of an upright, honest, energetic and public spirited councilman. If such a man is put in nomination and supported with cordiality, his election is reasonably certain.

Transcribe Matthew.—In a letter, which will be found in another column, Mr. E. C. DELAVAN announces his determination to decline a renomination as President of the State Temperance Society. As he has done this service for many years, and has done it well, we regret that he should withdraw from it. But he has earned his discharge, and we hope he will continue to be a leader in the temperance movement. Let him be succeeded by a man of equal zeal and ability, and the work will go on prosperously.

A call has been put in circulation, and is already extensively signed by prominent men of all political parties, for a public meeting to be held in front of the Metropolitan Exchange, in Wall-street, on Saturday next, for the purpose of appointing a Committee to confer with other regularly constituted Committees, and select a Reform ticket, candidates for the various offices in the City for the ensuing year, which shall receive the support of all the friends of honest government, without distinction of party. It is understood that the Board has not as yet received any communication from Mr. PRATT as to his intention in the matter of accepting or declining the seat in the Board to which he was elected on Saturday last.

Collins, the seat in the Board to which he was elected on Saturday last.

The Commissioners of Excise met yesterday. Nothing was done but to discuss the propriety of instituting legal proceedings against parties in the City selling liquor without a license. No resolutions were passed, and no joint conclusion arrived at.

Supreme Court.—Before Judge Ingraham.—The following cases were noticed this morning:—Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40,

The New-York Times, Published: October 14, 1857
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AUCTION SALES.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.
IMPORTANT NOTICE
In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to show those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his business patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when and as received, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—
$11,000 Milwaukee City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
40,000 Louisiana State 6 per cent. Bonds of 1868.
$50,000 United States 6 per cent. Coupon Bonds.
$7,000 Dubuque City, Iowa, 7 per cent. Bonds of 1877.
200 shares Washington City Canal Mining Company 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 Cincinnati City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$11,000 Illinois Central R.R. Scrip of 1852, 1856 and 1858.
5 Shares Bank of the Orient-Mutual Ins. Co.
20 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
10 shares New-York and Virginia S.S. Co.....$100 each
10 shares Pennsylvania Coal and Railroad Co.....$100 each
100 shares Marine Bank.....$50 each
200 shares People's Bank.....$25 each
100 shares Rockaway and Denver Bank.....$25 each
50 shares Peoria Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
50 shares St. Mark's Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
50 shares Sycamore Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
50 shares Hartford Fire Ins. Co.....$100 each
50 shares Lafayette Fire Ins. Co.....$50 each
50 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.....$25 each
50 shares Niagara Fire Ins. Co.....$25 each
50 shares Commercial and Traders' Ins. Co.....$25 each
5 certificates received in addition to the Cincinnati during every sale. Special sale TO-MORROW. Next regular sale MONDAY, Nov. 16. Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds every day. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission at the Stock Exchange every day. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited subject to call. Dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.
ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

Bangs & Hoges, Auctioneers, Office No. 31 Bookman-st.
CALLS PARTICULAR ATTENTION to sales to-morrow (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 33 Nassau-st., of a beautiful collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, arranged in groups on branches and under glass shades, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, William Galbraith.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL THIS MORNING, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., a large assortment of new and second-hand furniture, to pay advances, consisting of rosewood suites, book-cases, carpets, mirrors, sofas, tête-à-têtes, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, tables, bedding, blankets, &c., &c., &c. Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Joseph Heidelbach, Auctioneer.
FRIDAY, NOV. 13, AT 10 1-2 O'CLOCK precisely, at the Concert Saloon, Willoughby, corner Fleet-st., Brooklyn, by order of the Sheriff, the balance of stock of a crockery dealer, consisting of an assortment of China, white granite ware, glass ware, stone and wooden ware. Also, a variety of household furniture, a large quantity of bedding, and a small lot of ready-made clothing, to close a concern, &c.

Jno. F. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JNO. F. VAN ANTWERP'S regular sale of hardware, cutlery, guns and fancy goods, at the Exchange Sales Rooms, 374 Pearl-st., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 416 Pearl-st. For full particulars see Circular and Reporter.

Michael Kerrigan, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CLOTHING.—MICHAEL KERRIGAN, Auctioneer, will sell on FRIDAY, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 513 Grand-st., a valuable lot of ready-made clothing, by order of Messrs. Hart, Assignee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
Of 1857 fancy Goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash at No. 75 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. The stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figured decorated vases, bronzes, perfumery, fancy goods, &c. All New York wants, reticules, porte-monnaies, purses, tobacco and cigar pouches, pocket-books, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers only, from section page. EDWARD NEN,
Successor of Jelley & Myers.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF BOOTS READY MADE, ALSO, THOSE TO BE MADE TO ORDER AT JONES', No. 24 ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FINANCIAL.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at 60 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

LOAN FOR $500,000 FOR THE DEFICIENCY in the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution.
The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 18, 1846, and in accordance with Section 3 of Article 7 of the Constitution, hereby give notice, that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 10th day of November next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Section 3, Article 7, of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the first days of January, April, July, and October, in each year, and the principal redeemable on the 1st day of October, 1875. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up, and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope addressed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.
The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 10th day of November next.
Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund, in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Interest on the loan will commence on the 10th day of November next, and the holders of the stock resulting in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock and the principal quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany. Dated, Albany, Oct. 15, 1857.
H. R. SELDEN, Lieut.-Governor.
LORENZO BURROWS, Comptroller.
JOEL T. HEADLEY, Sec'y of State.
STEPHEN CLARK, Treasurer.
STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Att'y Gen'l.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, 26 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.
N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

PEQUONNOCK BANK, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.—The notes of this Bank are redeemed at one per cent. at the exchange and banking-office of BENJ. F. MANIERRE, No. 229 Broadway, under the Museum. A. & W. WHITE, Bankers. MORRIS & CO., Bankers, No. 20 Wall-st.; and by Messrs. L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., Bankers, No. 163 Nassau-st.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS ON THE $30,000 OF Bonds issued on the first day of May, 1856, by the City of Milwaukee to aid in the construction of the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, due Nov. 1, 1857, will be paid on that day by the Ocean Bank.
F. HANDY, Cashier.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York.
REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 63 WALL-st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.
JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, STOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required within thirty days from the 20th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time; and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time. J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank of the City of New-York, and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.
DAVID BANKS, Receiver.
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st., interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.
V. L. BURTON, Sec'y. W. M. CONCKLIN, Pres.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.
THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent. payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant.
By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.
J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS. GIFTS. GIFTS.
GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR MORNING GIFTS WITHOUT COST.
With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following
LIST OF PRESENTS.
Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, Florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets, Rosen pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c. Having received our return of many presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in every instance.
Orders from the country executed with dispatch.
Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.
Address, EVANS & CO.,
Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway,
D. W. EVANS, } La Farge Buildings.
J. H. PRESTON. }

STATIONERY.

J. A. E. HASBROUCK, STATIONER'S Hall, Nos. 178 and 180 Pearl-st., New-York, importer and Manufacturer, offers for sale, at low cash prices, every variety of account-book, writing and staple stationery, printing papers, notes, drafts, memorandum and shipping receipts in tablets, memorandum and time books, pocket books, slates, pen-knives, clasp and backgammon boards. Also, all articles usually kept by the trade. JOB PRINTING and LITHOGRAPHY executed at low rates. Cards, circulars, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

WILLIAM E. HAWS—BRANCH OF E. C. MARKLEY & CO., stationer and blank-book manufacturer, No. 283 Canal-st.
Every description of account books for banks, insurance and other offices ruled and processed, ruled and bound to any pattern. Engraving, printing and printing cards and in a superior manner and with dispatch. A full assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

ISLAND OF CUBA EXPRESS.—P. C. BOM-BALLE & CO. Havana Proprietors, will forward freight and specie to all parts of Cuba, by U. S. Mail Steamer CAHAWBA, on the 15th of November, instant. Freight must be delivered to us on the day before, with an invoice accompanying the same for clearing at the Custom House. Collections attended to in all parts of Cuba. Drafts on Havana negotiated. Apply to
WELLS, FARGO & CO., agents, No. 61 Broadway.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS. Very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 33 to 40 gallons. JOHN W. QUINOT, No. 10 William-st.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 3, 1857.—Trains leave depot corner White and Centre sts.: 5:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.
7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
7:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:
Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.
Emigrant, at 9 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.
The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
Night Express, at 8 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.
These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.
CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Commencing at 6 A. M. connecting with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Oct. 26, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M. For Somerville, at 9 A. M. and at 3 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving Jersey City, foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 11 M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M.
JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, via JERSEY CITY.—Express trains leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., 90, 12 M., 52 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. D. CODDRUFF, General Superintendent.
No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9½ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12½ and 2½ P. M.; for Peekskill, 9½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers for the Hook will take the Christopher and 1st-sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6½ A. M. and 12:35 and 5½ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 9:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE CHIEF ENGINEER FIRE DEPARTMENT, No. 21 ELIZABETH-STREET, NEW-YORK, May 21, 1857.—The undersigned calls the attention of the Firemen to the following list of buildings, which have been examined and pronounced unsafe by the Board of Fire Wardens:
Nos. 30—Amos-st. No. 30—Amos-st. Nos. 148—Ann-st. Nos. 48, 74—Barclay-st., Nos. 47, 94, 98, 100, 102, 104—Baxter-st. No. 41—Blockier-st., No. 243—Bowery No. 219—Beekman-st. Nos. 22, 26—Broadway, Nos. 326, 374 (rear) 377, City Hotel buildings, corner of Cedar and Thames sts.—Catharine-st., Nos. 26, 28½—Cedar-st., Nos. 4, 192—Cherry-st. No. 147—Courtlandt-st. No. 10—Chambers-st., Nos. 84, 114—Duane-st., Nos. 8, 118, 143, 144—Bank Broadway, No. 76—Elm-st., Nos. 121, 123, 125—Eighth-st., Nos. 227, 228—Eleventh-st., Nos. 217, 221, 223, 227, 229, 251—East Thirteenth-st., No. 215—East Fourteenth-st., five five-story brown-stone dwellings, near Third-av., East side—East Sixteenth-st., No. 177—East Eighteenth-st., Nos. 343, 344, 350—East Nineteenth-st., No. 156—Fulton Market buildings—Fourth-st., No. 208—Forsyth-st., No. 156—Fifth-st., No. 216—Greenwich-st., Nos. 29, 36, 53, 67, 78, 101, 113, 164, 179—Howard-st., Nos. 39, 41—Horatio-st., No. 120—Jacob-st., Nos. 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25—Leonard-st., Nos. 138, 138, 140—Lewis-st., No. 229—Liberty-st., 132, 132—Market-st., northeast corner Water—Mercer-st., No. 39—Mulberry-st., No. 59—Mott-st., No. 49—Monroe-st., Nos. 216, 218, 250, 252, 255—Nassau-st., Nos. 22, 24, 92—Ninth-st., Nos. 249, 251—Pearl-st., Nos. 340, 368, 390, 477—Peck-slip, Nos. 23, 40, 42—Pine-st., Nos. 26, 27—Pike-st., No. 31—Reade-st., Nos. 32, 34—Roosevelt-st., No. 34—South-st., Nos. 98, 118—Northwest corner South and James sts.—Spruce-st., Nos. 4, 16—Twelfth-st., Nos. 434, 436—Water-st., Nos. 22, 143, 416—Wa-hington-st., Nos. 4, 21, 23, 23, 25, 71, 87, 89, 102, 122, 160, 162, 178—Worth-st., Nos. 51, 52, 53—Wooster-st., No. 73—Northeast corner West and Albany sts.—Northeast corner West and Cedar-sts.—Northeast corner Ninth and Seventeenth-sts.—Nos. 40, 71, 140—West Twenty-ninth-st., No. 262—West Thirtieth-st., Nos. 126, 182—West Thirty-first-st., Nos. 122, 131—West Thirty-second-st., Nos. 63, 108—West Thirty-fifth-st., Nos. 127, 129, 131, 133, 135, 137—West Thirty-seventh-st., Nos. 203, 208 (rear)—West Fortieth-st., No. 264—Seventh-av., Nos. 423, 425, 426, 428—Ninth-av., 519½—Northeast corner First-av., and Ninth-st.—Avenue A, No. 93—Avenue C, Nos. 124, 126, 128—Corner Sixteenth-st. and Sixth-av., Johnson & Green's Hair Factory—Corner Twenty-sixth and Seventh-av. northeast corner—Corner Twenty-seventh-st. and Broadway, marble saw mill.
HENRY H. HOWARD,
Chief Engineer New-York Fire Department.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 2 per cent will be added, on the 1st day of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
IMMENSE REDUCTION.
LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner Broome-st.
Are now selling
Their entire Stock,
consisting of the following articles:
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
from the most celebrated Makers,
DIAMOND JEWELRY,
Cameo, Coral and Gold Sets,
Vest, Chatelaine and Guard Chains,
Silver and Plated Tea Sets, Forks, Spoons,
Cake Baskets, Waiters, Castors, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
MANNY & LEWIS,
No. 150 Bowery, corner of Broome-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY.
AT GREAT BARGAINS FOR CASH.
The subscriber is now selling his stock of
WATCHES AND JEWELRY
At a great REDUCTION in PRICES, being fully 30 per cent. below the usual retail prices.
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen.....$60, usual price $80
Gold English Patent Levers, full jewelled, for gentlemen.....$50, usual price $70
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$45, usual price $75
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$45, usual price $60
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$35, usual price $50
Beautiful Gold Detached Levers, in very rich cases.....$25, usual price $35
Beautiful Gold Lepine Watches, 4 holes jewelled.....$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers.....$20, usual price $30
Silver English Patent Levers.....$15, usual price $40
WATCHES EXCHANGED.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.
New-York, Oct. 26, 1857.
COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into co-partnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.
By mutual agreement, the business and good will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will occupy the offices occupied by them at No. 69 Wall-st.
(Signed,) R. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD F. KOBLY.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of FISHER, DENNY & CO., is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. The affairs of the late firm will be settled by A. FISHER & THOMAS DENNY, who will continue the business under the firm of FISHER & DENNY, and solicit the patronage of their friends.
ARIAH FISHER,
THOMAS DENNY,
CHAS. A. FISHER.
Nov. 2, 1857.

WE, THE UNDERSIGNED, DO MUTUALLY agree that the copartnership heretofore existing between us under the name and style of MILNE & STEWART, and doing business as stone-cutters, in the City of New-York, be and is hereby dissolved by mutual consent. All claims owing to the firm will be received by GEORGE STEWART, and all debts due by the firm will be paid by GEORGE STEWART.
WILLIAM MILNE,
GEORGE STEWART.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP was dissolved on the 5th inst., by mutual consent, all persons indebted to the concern are requested to make payment only to BENJAMIN F. MOUNT.

WANTED—SECOND-HAND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Parties desirous of disposing of the whole or part of their furniture can find a cash customer by addressing a line to JAMES, Times Office.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, Devin Lenox, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. Worrall, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE HAVRE.
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 5	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, March 6	Fulton, Tuesday, March 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, including the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Long experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin, $120
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin, 75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin, 600f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin, 400f.
To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.
Specie delivered in London.
No passage secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to W. B. BRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. BERLIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & Co., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are
The ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES STANSBURY.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WOOD.
These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $70. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $975. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and $40. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20.....1857	Wednesday, June 24.....1857
Saturday, July 4.....1857	Wednesday, July 8.....1857
Saturday, July 18.....1857	Wednesday, July 22.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 1.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5.....1857
Saturday, Aug. 15.....1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 12.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2.....1857
Saturday, Sept. 26.....1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 10.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14.....1857
Saturday, Oct. 24.....1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 7.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11.....1857
Saturday, Nov. 21.....1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25.....1857
Saturday, Dec. 5.....1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9.....1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 23.....1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & SON, No. 17 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$110
Second Cabin Passage.....60

FROM BOSTON.	FROM HALIFAX.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	NIAGARA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York Tuesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9.
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FARE REDUCED TO SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The magnificient steamship PANDERBILT, EDWARD HUTCHINS commander, 3,360 tons, will sail

From NEW-YORK for SOUTHAMPTON & HAVRE	From SOUTHAMPTON and HAVRE for NEW-YORK.
Saturday.....Dec. 5	Saturday.....Nov. 14
	Saturday.....Dec. 26

PRICE OF PASSAGE—First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For freight or passage apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
Letters for England and France, prepaid, 25 cents each half ounce, (by inclosure of postage stamps if from other cities,) will be received at No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York, up to 11½ o'clock on the morning of sailing.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.
First Cabin.....$80 | Second Cabin.....$50
In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVER, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star.	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Wedn'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Saty, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Wedn'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CURTIS, Commander; NEW-YORK, 3,150 tons, ROBERT CRARY, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,900 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 16
New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 5
Edinburg, Wed'sy, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway, New-York. City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—SEMI-WEEKLY U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid steamship MARION, W. J. FOSTER, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Charleston, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage at the office of STOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 26 Broadway. The COLUMBIA will succeed and leave on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every Tuesday. Through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; to Palatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above. PARTICULAR NOTICE.—On and after

THE MAYORALTY.

Address of the Anti-Wood League to the Voters of New-York City.

[illegible] a few weeks there [illegible] a number of [illegible] from all parties who had filled official City stations, and who were drawn by combined discomforts to [illegible] the dangers which the City of New-York daily [illegible] from its present Mayor.

It appeared to them that there prevailed a more than [illegible] disgust of the situation and a more than [illegible] desire to free the people from an official dictation which [illegible] local discussions and votes [illegible] upon the City.

[illegible] three citizens were [illegible] when party [illegible] or heedless political combinations had [illegible] the [illegible] advancement of Mr. Wood [illegible] their belief that the [illegible] presented their choice upon which [illegible] could be made for former fearlessness, [illegible] and be given to the popular choice [illegible] Mr. Wood from a power which has never [illegible] his party or the City a single substantial [illegible] An extensive and defensive Anti-Wood league [illegible] but responsibility in its full extent of a private [illegible] It will [illegible] present to the public a brief address, for with [illegible] defense or any other [illegible] the people [illegible] years of large and hereditary [illegible] the City [illegible] the Mayor [illegible] from [illegible] and the will [illegible] in the future [illegible] and [illegible]